

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.c. = anterior claspers.

a.p. = accessory plate.

b.fp. = base of forceps.

f. = femur.

fg. = forceps prong.

fp. = forceps.

g_1 and g_2 = first and second genital segments.

n_4 = fourth notum.

n_4^6 = marginal bristles of fourth notum.

mb. = membrane.

p. = penis.

p.c. = posterior claspers.

sp. = spiracles.

t. = tibia.

v.p.₁, v.p.₄, v.p.₆ = first, fourth and sixth ventral plates.

TAXONOMIC NOTES ON AGATHINÆ (HYMENOPTERA-
BRACONIDÆ).

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A NEW DEFINITION OF CRASSOMICRODUS ASHMEAD.

A study of the type of *Microdus fulvescens* Cresson, designated by Ashmead as type of his genus *Crassomicrodus* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 128, 1900), reveals the fact that in this species the hind wings have no closed discoidal cell and the longer spurs of the posterior tibiæ are decidedly less than one half of the length of the metatarsi. These are the characters upon which Ashmead based his genus and by which he separated it from *Epimicrodus*. The designated type of the latter genus is *Microdus diversus* Cresson, undoubtedly, as Mr. Viereck has already pointed out, a misprint for *divisus* Cresson, since Mr. Cresson never described a *Microdus* under the name *diversus*. Moreover *divisus* agrees well with most of the characters assigned by Ashmead to the genus *Epimicrodus*.

Microdus fulvescens Cresson agrees generically in all respects with *Microdus divisus* Cresson, of which I have also examined the type. It is, therefore, necessary to unite the two genera. *Crassomicrodus* has page priority and will, therefore, take precedence over *Epimicrodus*.

Spilomicrodus Cameron possesses the characters erroneously assigned to *Crassomicrodus* by Dr. Ashmead in his key (*loc. cit.*) and should, therefore, replace the latter name in that key, while *Crassomicrodus* should there replace *Epimicrodus*.

Crassomicrodus Ashmead.

1900. *Crassomicrodus* Ashmead. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 32:128.
(Type: *Microdus fulvescens* Cresson.)
1900. *Epimicrodus* Ashmead. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 32:129.
(Type: *Microdus diversus* [sic] = *divisus* Cresson.)

Malar space short, or only slightly lengthened, not rostriform as in *Agathis*; maxillary palpi slender, five-segmented, the second segment slender; parapsidal furrows distinct; mesopleural furrow strong, foveolate; propodeum not areolated, its spiracles small and round. First and second discoidal cells separate; second cubital cell petiolate, small and triangular; hind wings without a closed discoidal cell. Longer hind tibial spur less than one half the length of the metatarsus; claws large, simple; ovipositor not exerted.

THE GENERIC POSITION OF TWO CUBAN AGATHINÆ.

Microdus fasciipennis Cresson, of which I have examined the type belongs to *Zelomorphidea* Viereck, a subgenus of *Zelomorphus*. Mr. Viereck has ventured the suggestion that all the South American *Disophrys* probably belong to *Zelomorphidea*, and in the main I suspect that he is correct. Nevertheless *Agathis cubensis* Cresson, of which I have also studied the type, is more closely allied with *Disophrys* than with any other described genus, and should be placed in that genus pending an opportunity for a critical revision of the genera of *Agathinæ*. Its claws are cleft, its areola quadrate, its face elongate, rostriform, and its hind legs stout.